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云南省多毛蚤属一新种记述及对亚属特征的探讨

（蚤目：多毛蚤科）

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前者从云南省西北部采到多毛蚤属（*Hystrichopsylla* Taschenberg, 1880）一新种，定名为圆凹多毛蚤 *H. rotundisinuata* 新种。

鉴别特征　本新种以其颊栉刺和前胸栉刺数目特多而与多刺多毛蚤（*H. multidentata* Ma & Wang, 1966）、*H. weida* Jameson & Hsieh, 1967 和 *H. synaptica* Smit, 1975 等三种接近。区别是：（1）♂第 8 腹板末段略膨大，具侧鬃 20 余根。（2）抱器不动突高，末端圆，后缘有明显深凹。（3）♀第 7 腹板后缘有深而圆的凹陷（故名）。

形态记述　体长，♂ 5.1—5.2 毫米，♀ 4.7—5.5 毫米。

头部　额突位置低。颊栉刺（图 1）13(12—15) 根。下唇须 5 节，其末端达前足基节约 2/3 处。

胸部　前胸栉刺 ♂ 63—64 根，♀ 68—73 根，均多于多刺多毛蚤及已知各种者。前胸栉下段屈向前方，下位数刺较小。中胸颈片内侧假鬃 4—5 根。

足　前足胫节（图 2）后缘和亚后缘的鬃长而末端钝，排列成长短不齐的栉状。后足第二跗节长于第三、四跗节之和，其端长鬃达不到第三跗节的末端。

腹部　第 1—5 背板后缘具退化的端小刺（图 3），前 3 节与后几节者相同，都不成栉状，且排列稀疏。臀前鬃，一般 ♂ 3，♀ 4 根，都是上位者最短，第二位者最长。

变变节　♂（图 4），抱器不动突后缘有一近似直角的凹陷，上叶高而端圆，下叶方形。可动突狭长刀形。第 9 腹板后臂基段略宽，末段略狭，其后缘有长短不等排列稀密不匀的刺鬃每侧 7 根。♀，第 7 腹板后缘凹陷的上叶圆突，下叶较尖，侧鬃 4 列共 31—36 根。肛锥长为基部宽度 3.4—3.9 倍。受精囊头部显然长于尾部。

标本记录　云南德钦，自黑线姬鼠（*Apodemus agrarius*）1♂（正模），3♀（1 配模，2 副模）；自白腹鼠（*Rattus andersoni*）1♂（副模）。均系 1965 年 7—8 月采。云南贡山：自滇绒鼠（*Eothenomys eleusis*）、藏鼠兔（*Ochotona thibetana*）和小林姬鼠四川亚种（*Apodemus sylvaticus orestes*）各 1♀。皆 1973 年 4—5 月采。两地都属于迪庆藏族自治州，海拔均在 2,700 米以上。标本存著者等所在单位。

讨　　论

Ioff 和 Scalon（1950）根据颊栉刺的多少和腹部前几节背板端刺的情况将多毛蚤属分为多毛蚤和

本文于 1975 年 9 月收到。
云南省流行病研究所杨晓东同志为插图复墨，江正明、杨学时、杨光荣等同志参加采集德钦标本，昆明动物所彭鸿绶教授采集贡山标本，统此致谢。

毛角蚤（*Hystroceras*）两个亚属。现圆凹多毛蚤新种和多刺多毛蚤等三种的颊栉刺和前胸栉刺数目都多，符合于前一亚属，但腹部各节背板具排列稀疏的端小刺，不成栉状，则符合于后一亚属，亦即它们跨越着两个亚属的特征。Smit（1975）提出，颊栉刺数目的多少在区分多毛蚤种团中并无重要意义，第2—4背板有栉抑或有端小刺亦无亚属阶元意义，并考虑将毛角蚤亚属降为多毛蚤属的同物异名。圆凹多毛蚤新种的特征证实 Ioff 和 Scaon（1950）在多毛蚤属下分为两个亚属所根据的特征是不能成立的，因此，亚属这一阶元亦无存在之必要。至于上述两项形态特征仍然具有种一阶元的意义。

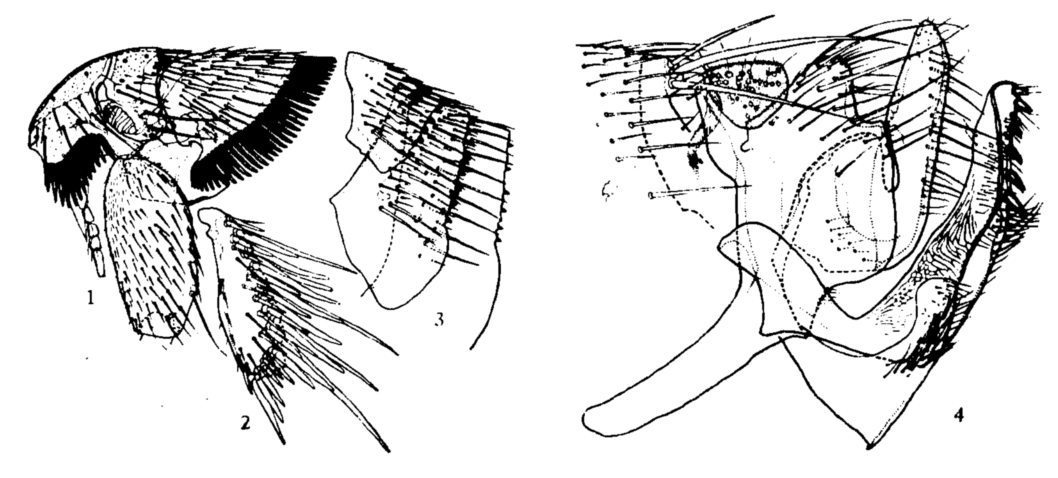


图 1—3 圆凹多毛蚤 *Hystrichopsylla rotundisinuata* sp. nov. ♀，1. 头部及前胸，2. 前足胫节，3. 腹部第1—3背板。

图 4 同上，♂ 变形节。

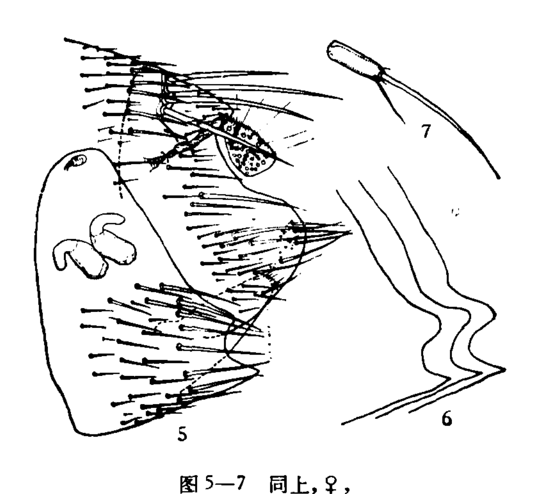


图 5—7 同上，♀，
5. 变形节，6. 第7腹板后缘的变异，7. 肛锥。

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *HYSTRICHOPSYLLA* TASCHENBERG, 1880 WITH A DISCUSSION CONCERNING ITS SUBGENERA (SIPHONAPTERA:HYSTRICHOPSYLLIDAE)

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Hystrichopsylla rotundisinuata **sp. nov.**

The new species resembles *H. multidentata* Ma & Wang, 1966, *H. weida* Jameson & Hsieh, 1967 and *H. synaptica* Smit, 1975 by its numerous spines on the genal comb and pronotal comb, which distinguish them from other members in this genus.

Diagnosis: Genal comb composed of 13 (12—14) spines, pronotal comb, ♂ 63—64, ♀ 68—73 spines. Combs of I—V abdomenal terga vestigial, composed of widely spaced spinelets. Antepygidial bristles, ♂3, ♀4, among which the second one is the longest.

♂, VIII sternite with a rather small apical expansion, bearing more than 20 lateral bristles. Process of clasper long, with round apex, sinuate posterior margin and an angular lower lobe. Apical portion of the distal arm of IX sternite rather narrow, with a row of 7 spiniforms which are irrigular in size and unequally spaced. ♀, apical margin of VII sternite with a deep round sinus, according to which the new species in named. Anal stylet 3.4—3.9 times as long as its width at base. Spermathecae with their bulgae barrel-like, obviously longer than the hillae. Body length, ♂ 5.1—5.2 mm. ♀, 4.7—5.5 mm.

Records: ♂ holotype, ♀ allotype and 2 ♀ paratypes off *Apodemus agrarius,* 1 ♂ paratype off *Rattus andersoni,* all from Deqing, Yunnan, in July-August, 1965. Three ♀ paratypes off *Eothenomys eleusis, Ochotona thibitana* and *Apodemus sylvaticus orestes* one each, from Gongshan, Yunnan in April-May, 1973. Holotype, allotype and part of paratypes are deposited in the Research Institute of Epidemic Diseases of Yunnan, 3 ♀ paratypes are deposited in Guiyang Medical College.

The genus *Hystrichopsylla* has been divided by Ioff and Scalon (1950) into two subgenera: *Hystrichopsylla* s. stri. and *Hystroceras* Smit (1975) pointed out that *H. multidentata, H. weida* and *H. synaptica* do not agree with the characters used in distinguishing those two subgenera, for their genal and pronotal combs agree with the subgenus *Hystrichopsylla* and that of terga II—IV agree with *Hystroceras*, hence he regarded *Hystroceras* as a synonym of *Hystrichopsylla.*

H. rotundisinuata sp. nov. has the same type of genal comb and tergal spinelets with the upper three species, and thus supports the assumption that there is no significance to keep such subgenera in this genus.